



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

BOSTON, AUG.-SEPT., 1891.

R. B. HOWARD, EDITOR.

LITERARY HONORS.

Bowdoin College did itself honor in recognizing the distinguished services of Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, chief of the life-saving department of the government, by conferring on him, at its late commencement, the degree of *Doctor of Science* (D. Sc.). Deserved honors conferred on life-savers serve to counterbalance the evil of honors conferred on life-destroyers.

Tufts College performed a graceful act of international comity as well as recognized sterling scholarship and consecrated talent in conferring the degree of LL.D. upon our friend and coadjutor, Rev. W. Evans Darby, of London, secretary of the oldest and, in some respects, the ablest Peace Society in the world.

PEACE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Baltsey Brothers, of Washington, D. C., have established a new "Chautauqua" at *Glen Echo*, in the suburbs of that city. We do not understand that it imitates the original Chautauqua in making religious instruction the central feature. But it is a kind of *Symposium* of all good kinds of out-of-door instruction and recreation, and meets the popular demand for Peace addresses among others. The managers assigned July 28 for that purpose. We are sorry that we could not be present personally, but are glad to learn that the Universal Peace Union was represented by some of its most earnest and able speakers, and that it was a "great meeting."

THE MYSTIC (CT.) MEETINGS

Will be held, August 26-28, in a grove on grounds recently purchased by the U. P. U. This is usually the largest Peace meeting of the year, and we expect this year will be no exception. President Love sends a most cordial invitation to everybody to attend.

PEACE MEETINGS IN PORTLAND, ME.

A very interesting public meeting, in the interests of Peace and Arbitration, was held in Portland, Me., on the evening of June 13, under the auspices of a committee of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The speakers were Augustine Jones, A. M., principal of Friends' Boarding School at Providence, R. I., Thomas Chace, Ph. D., former president of Haverford College, Richard Collins of New York, and Sarah W. Collins, our earnest and efficient superintendent of the department of Peace in the New York State W. C. T. U. A large audience listened with good attention.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

It is now half a century since Peace Societies and persons who adhere to their principles, have held conferences and congresses to consult upon the best means to lessen the evils and to finally abolish the curse of war.

These movements of philanthropists and the people in general have been voluntary. Benevolent men have borne the necessary expense. Their object has been on the one hand to so elevate public sentiment that the faith of the few might become the conviction of the many, and on the other to influence governments to practical measures in the interest of peace.

There is a time when thought expresses itself in laws, institutions and administrations. There is a time when the ideas for which the few contend are adopted by the majority. Majorities have increasing influence on all governments, and are dominant in free governments. The time has arrived when not only philanthropists but governments ought to hold conferences, whose object should be the permanency and universality of peace. The time has come when international law instead of being made up of the laws of war, should adequately express the fraternity of nations and promote their friendly intercourse. The time has come when the expense of international conferences should be borne by the governments themselves. They are supported by taxation. The tax-payers are tired of paying for vast armaments and exhausting wars. One-tenth of the cost of a war-ship would pay the expenses of the largest and most efficient international conference ever held. This should consist of the ablest jurists as well as the broadest philanthropists now living.

Memorials have been sent to the President of the United States, one to each House of Congress and one to the Secretary of State, praying the Government of the United States to invite an International Conference of Governments in connection with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, for the purpose,—

First, of maturing some project whereby arbitration clauses may be introduced more fully into treaties.

Secondly, to endeavor to harmonize conflicting international laws and recommend an international code.

Thirdly, to recommend some project for a High Court of Nations, whose jurisdiction in international disputes should be similar to that which the Supreme Court of the United States now exercises between the States.

In support of this proposition petitions are being circulated for signature in all the Congressional districts of the United States, a copy of which is placed at the close of this article and has been sent to every member of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

As to the United States Government taking up this work, at this time and in connection with the International Exposition, it may be said,

First, that the proposed Conference is germane to the highest objects for which the Exposition is held. The